cheering crowds at Frederick, with one of the oak staves and barner of peace to be furnished the men later carried as a marshal's baton should be carried. Two toll gates were encountered on the road to this place, and toll was paid.

Some will be the train by Butte City commonwealers, and it was also rumored that there had been a conflict with Kelley's men. Mr. Coxey this evening was elated over the news from Chicago and said that it was only a question of how many men would be able to get to Washington.

Some miles out of Frederick a long American flag was encountered stretched across the road. The raiser was one Frank Walz, a farmer, who expressed entire sympathy for the movement. The flag was cheered by the army and Walz was decorated with a badge.

At Urbana, which was reached about soon, the army was halted while Marshal boon, the army was halted while soon one



the band who was walking barefooted. Shortly after a stop was made for lunch.

There will be speaking tonight here and tomorrow the march will be to Gaithersburg, where the camp will be pitched.

### A Triumphal Departure.

FREDERICK, Md. April 26.-The commonweal army, after spending two very peaceful days in Frederick, celebrated the eve of their departure by a free fight and shooting scrape last night. The army was depleted by four members, but no one was hurt. At midnight a party of Hungarians, the thirty-five recruits taken in here, who had been drinking during the day, came to blows around one of the camp fires. One man was knocked into the fire, but rolled out immediately, and, pulling a

gun, began shooting.

The police who had been posted near in case of trouble scattered the crowd, but captured only one man, who refused to give any name but "Jack the Ripper." He was sentenced under that name this morning to ten days in the work house. Three

ing to ten days in the work house. Three of the other men took to the woods and have not been heard from.

The exit of the Coxeyites from the town this morning was a triumphal one in spite of the night's disturbance. Ten of the mounted deputies escorted the party to the county line, and the Independent Drum Corps that had escorted the commonweal were also with them, playing "Maryland, My Maryland," while the commonweal band joined in at intervals. The army will march to Urbana, where a halt will be made for dinner, and then will push on for Hyatts-town, which is twelve miles distant from Frederick, on the line between Frederick and Montgomery counties. As Montgomery is a "dry" county the men are grumbling at the prospect of a three days' stop there. rowne promises large reinforcements aday, and says that from Rockville by Sunday, and says that from the triumphal march to Washington will

### VIOLENCE DEPRECATED.

Views of Coxey and Browne on the Use of Force.

ecial From a Staff Correspondent CAMP LAFAYETTE, FREDERICK, Md.

April 25, 1894. The dimes made quite a glittering pile on the table in front of Jesse Coxey this afternoon. The "Commonwea! of Christ" was on exhibition and Jesse Coxey was holding down the seat of receipts. Citizens of Frederick in considerable numbers paid to enter the inclosure, while a big sign from the brush of Carl Browne announced that ladies and children would be admitted free. Around the camp was erected a high canvas wall, being the one purchased at Hagerstown by the commonweal. The tent wall did not arrive in Frederick on exactly schedule time and last night Carl underhand scheme of the monopolists to obstruct the movement." Inside the canvas inclosure the scene was a strange one. The pouring sun came down on army, visand animals with the heat of a sumcontracted quarters than usual and could be studied to more advantage. Two tents were up, one the headquarters arrangement, in which most of the business of the is transacted, from the dictation of Carl Browne's lurid dispatches to the sew ing of a button on the famous leather coat.

The other tent holds the band. This unique musical organization now consists of six pieces and perpetuates music calto stir the animosity of even a

Besides the regular hand, which is under the leadership of a clever young fellow named Thayer, there is an unattached muset of bagpipes. Mr. Vitch is a Scotchman a stone cutter and a lover of that popular tune "After the Ball." Those who have not yet heard "After the Ball" played on what true music consists of. Mr. Donald Vitch usually walks behind weal on its marches, carrying his beloved bagpipes and now and then wring-ing "After the Ball" from the reluctant in-strument. He says he knows "Varra leetle about the bond bills, but that Meester Coxey is a gran' mon and a true Christian, come the next one from where he will." Close by the two tents inside the inclosur stand the commissary wagons, three of them drawn up in line, their canvas tops covered with inscriptions, stating in specific terms that interest bearing bonds are damration, and that "On to Washington" is the true battle cry. In front of the wagons a olders, and the army presses by it barrel from which hard tack is issued. Off at one side is Carl Browne's pan orama wagon, and pretty soon he mounts i and begins his usual speech to the crowd. The affair takes on also a tinge of the horse show from the fact that the crowd are as much interested in the blooded stock ac-

#### empanying the expedition as in any other Tom Murphy "Missing."

There is one familiar face missing from the commonweal today. Tom Murphy has departed. Tom Murphy has had his badge stripped from his coat, and has been discharged in disgrace. Tom Murphy has been a character of the army. He is a jovial Irishman who joined at the Massillon start, having walked from Pittsburg to be on time. Since then he has trudged along through sun and storm. Tom Murphy had been many things in his life. He had been a mechanic, and he had been an actor. At last, however, he became a commonwealer, and now he is not even that. Tom Murphy was full of jokes. He carried a wooden tomahawk and a wooden sword, and it was a liberal education to see Tom Murphy marshal his men, with the assistance of these weapons, for Tom Murphy was a marleaders. At Hagerstown, when the commonweal went into the dime museum business, Tom Murphy for a full hour took in the money at the gate. Since that time, however, Tom Murphy has fallen from grace and has been in a pretty constant state of intoxication, and the leaders shake their heads sadly when they refer to what the receipts at the gate during the hour in which Tom Murphy took in the dime ould have been and what they were. Last evening Tom Murphy turned up at

know whether his name was Tom or Dencarried him to the cemetery near by, and laid him on a gravestone, placed a board at his head and feet, covered him over with grass, and there Tom Murphy awoke this morning and shrieked wildly. Then it was that they took away Tom Murphy's badge

and turned him loose.

The thirty-seven recruits who joined at this place have been learning the ropes to-day. These men were collected by Col. Redstone, but not one of them is regis-

#### tered as being from Washington News of the Chicago Division.

The men in the commonweal here are in a state of pent-up excitement tonight. Just before the meeting of the evening took jumped on the panorama wagon and read a telegram which Mr. Coxey had received from Henry Vincent of Chicago, stating that 800 iron molders had secured a special train and would leave this evening to join the commonweal at Rockville. As the members of the army listened to this news there was a hush from end to end of the camp. In the dim light that came from camp. In the dim light that came from the two small fires only slight glimpses of

the faces could be seen.

As soon, however, as the news was real-

The Montana Affair Regretted.

has been any trouble in the west. Of course, those men had no legal right to take possession of that train, but questions of ethics do not carry much force tions of ethics do not carry much force with hungry men, and these men are starving from lack of employment. Violence, I want to say, has no part in our program. I have in recent publications been put in the attitude of defying legal authority, but I have never done so. We are simply going to Washington to present a petition to Congress asking them to afford relief for the widely existing distress. I have said that the prevention of that petition would show that the Constitution was an empty string of words, with absolutely no effect, and that the ignoring of that petition would show that the people of the peop of that petition would show that the peo-ple were ciphers in the legislation of this country. I believe that the Constitution

and every thinking person realizes it. The little jets of flame spurting out in every direction show clearly the high state of heat the mass has reached. At almost any time that mass is liable to burst out

any time that mass is liable to burst out into a mighty confiagration, which no man could check until it had burnt itself out. This movement is for the express purpose of cooling and extinguishing those flames by peaceful means. I deprecate sincerely any disorders or bloodshed or the forcible seizure of railroad stock, but the fact that men are obliged to take forcible possession of railroad stock in order to do something that is a matter of life or death to them is a sad commentary on our civilization, and such actions by these private monopolies will only hasten their final downfall.

The May Day Rendesvous. The May Day Rendesvous. "I cannot give you a guess as to the pos

sibility of these different bodies getting to Washington by May 1, annd it is of little consequence whether they get there exactly on time or not, I am satisfied that they will get there sooner or later, and unless Congress has acted in the meantime, they will find us waiting there for them." Carl Browne said that the commonweal

Carl Browne said that the commonweal was in no way responsible for any of the reported disturbances. That so far as this body was concerned every possible care had been taken to prevent any trouble, and none had occurred. "I would rather," said Marshal Browne, "enter Washington with only 200 men, men who I could rely on to preserve the peace, than have many thoughtous the control whose control. This preserve the peace, than have many thou-sands who are not under control. This movement has been started and will be carried out inside of the constitutional laws of the land, and the only thing that can re-tard its immediate success will be the in-discreet action of somebody in the way of disturbance."

The marshal was also jubilant over the news from Chicago, and said the contin-gent would be organized into a new com-

The Speechmaking. There was a large crowd inside the inclosure when the speechmaking commenced, and the audience was much more enthusiastic than any yet encountered, and the applause was quite frequent. The speakers also entered into the occasion and threw considerable ginger into their re-

Mr. Coxey prophesied that the country had seen the last of interest-bearing bonds, and the prophecy was applauded. He further said that the unemployed people of the country had nothing else to do, and they might just as well stay in Washing-ton as anywhere else. If they must starve, said the speaker, the best place to do it was under the eyes of the legislators who were responsible for the condition.

Browne, in his speech, was caustic in his comments on the financial theories of Senator Sherman and Secretary Morton. One of his expressions was remarkable. He spoke of this government being on a higher plane than the monarchies of the old country. Changes could be brought about here by the ballot box, and not by

### A Remarkable Utterance.

"We are now," said Browne, "trying to most terrible revolutions the world has ever seen, which will surely come if Congress does not take favorable action on the proposed legislation."

The excitement of the evening over the rumored conflicts in the west brings up anew and with greater force the question of what these men would do in case of trouble. Neither Coxey nor Browne outside of general expressions will go an inch into explaining their plans past the stage of petitioning Congress, holding meetings and camping at Washington. Ambiguous generalities as to revolution and trouble are all that can be gathered past that point. As a matter of fact, there is no definite plan past the program already laid out. The army is to be taken to Wasington, it is to be camped, a meeting is to be held and a demand made on Congress. There the program ends, and the future is to be left to develop itself. The action will probably depend entirely on the number of men massed at Washington. If Coxey and Browne are able to concentrate the different bodies of men who will probably be pres-ent in Washington into united advocacy of the Coxey bills, and Congress takes ad verse action or adjourns, there is grave danger certainly in the situation.

### Government Work for the Idle.

At present the different bodies of men are all working on the general idea of having the government provide work for the unemployed, but with different specific plans. Even with this so the situation would be critical. Hungry, disappointed men are not amiable, and that is what these men will certainly be if no relief is btained from Congress.

In that case, and supposing Coxey and Browne to be the leaders of the combined mass of men in Washington, would these leaders, even if they had the power, quietly give up the struggle?

### The Two Leaders.

There is little in Coxey's past to lead to any conclusion. He has been a successful business man and has been looked upon as man of indomitable will. He claims himself to have in him the characteristics of Andrew Jackson and he expresses grave fears of the consequences if Congress does not pass his measures.

Browne also is a man of strong will power and not easily turned aside. He hints more openly at revolution of some sort if his demands are not acceded to. Browne has been an agitator all his life and his past operations may give a hint of what the future might develop. In California Browne has taken part in every moven of populistic tendency during the past fif-teen years. During the anti-Chinese agitation he was Kearney's right-hand man and published a paper in the interest of that cause. He accompanied Kearney on his famous eastern trip and witnessed his

leader's famous interview with Ben Butler. Speaking From the Capitol Steps. Kearney and Browne on this trip were in Washington, and Browne says Kearney made a speech from the steps of the Capi-

tol. He told me the story in this way: "We were anxious to speak in front of the Capitol, but through our friends in Washington we learned that there would be Senator Gorman, chairman of the democratopposition from the authorities. This was ic caucus, with personal appeals to demoing and we would slip in if possible. This was done, and one evening after dark Kearney and I came into Washington quietly. We were met at the train by a friend and went up to the Capitol. It was a drizzly night, but there was a big crowd waiting. Capt. Blackford of the police force and his men were watching for us, and be-fore we reached the crowd Capt. Blackford recognized the friend with us and supposed that one of the others was Kearney. He, however, mistook me for Kearney, and walking up to us he said to me: 'Mr. Kearney, I have orders to prevent any speaking here tonight.' Kearney was quick to see his chance, and while I stopped and en-gaged Blackford in conversation Kearney slipped through the crowd, and the first thing we heard was a burst of applause, and Kearney was speaking The police made no effort to stop us further, and later on I

#### Naval Movements. The Columbia has arrived at League

read some resolutions that were adopted

# LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Proposed British Protectorate Over In regard to the reported bloodshed he said to me: "I earnestly regret it, if there

### THIS COUNTRY SAID TO BE WILLING

But All American Rights Must Be Respected.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. BAYARD

LONDON, April 26.-The movement looking to a British protectorate over the Sacountry. I believe that the Constitution has some meaning, and that the people have some power, and that when they demand that something be done by their servants that something will be done.
"I do not mean to say that there is no possibility of danger and trouble. The country today is in a perilous condition, the country today is in a perilous condition, and in regard to Servand to moan Islands is no longer disguised, but is going on in a manner which would seem land in regard to Samoa, and it would seem that this understanding includes the United States.

A person in high authority who was questioned by a representative of the Associated Press in regard to the attitude of Great Britain and Germany stated today that the protectorate movement upon the part of Great Britain was progressing with the sanction of the United States government,

Color is given to this assertion by United States Ambassador Bayard, who in an interview today spoke in the highest terms of Sir John Thurston, governor of the Fiji Islands and British commissioner for the western Pacific. Mr. Bayard is quoted as saying: "The presence and counsels of a man of such ability would, in my opinion, offer a happy solution to the present diffioffer a happy solution to the present diffi-

Mr. Bayard added at the same time that he had received no information on the sub-ject from his government either in regard

ject from his government either in regard to any present negotiations between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, or in reference to an impending conference of the three powers interested in the Samoan Islands.

A gentleman who has just returned from Samoa and who is the oldest British resident there as well as the owner of the harbor of Pango Pango, in an interview this evening confirmed the report that the British project of a protectorate over the Samoan Islands was pending. This gentleman also asserted that the United States government would not object to this action on the part of Great Britain.

BERLIN, April 26.—The National Zei-

BERLIN, April 26.-The National Zeitung, probably reflecting the opinion of the German government, advises the United States to leave the protectorate of the Samoan Islands to Germany, under a treaty giving the United States a coaling station. The same paper adds that under no circumstances could Germany withdraw from the position which she now occupies in

### TRUE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The Epidemic Raging at Lisbon Described by a Spanish Sanitary In-

MADRID, April 26.-The special sanitary nspector sent to Lisbon by the Spanish government, in order to inquire into the epidemic (classed as cholerine) which has prevailed there for some time past, after a long investigation and consultation with the minent specialist, Prof. Sousa, declares that the outbreak is one of true Asiatic cholera. The sanitary inspector, in his report, also traces the source of the epidemic, saying that it was imported to Lisbon from the Cape de Verde Islands.

Contrary to the statement issued by the Portuguese government and published yesterday, there were 225 fresh cases of cholers ing yesterday evening.

# IJSBON, April 26.—It is now officially admitted that the recent sickness here classed as cholerine is really cholera, but it is de-

#### BEEN OUT TWENTY-ONE DAYS. Considerable Anxiety Felt About the Ship Creedmore.

NEW YORK, April 26.-At the office of I W. Parker & Company, agents in this city of the British ship Creedmore, it was said this morning that no news had been received from her since she passed out at Sandy Hook, bound for St. John, N. B. She is now twenty-one days out, and considerable anxiety is felt for her safety. The principal cause for alarm, according to the agents, lies in the fact that when she left this port she was in ballast, and had probencountered the heavy gale which t the Atlantic coast on the 10th and swept the Atlantic 11th of this month. Another reason for thinking that she may have met with some accident is that all in-

coming sailing vessels from eastern and other ports, which have passed over the course that the Creedmore would have taken, say that nothing has been seen of her, and that the weather for the past week has been unusually fair for vessels running to St. John from this port.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES.

### Big Sale Decided on by the Southern

says: By the action of the board of dipany at their meeting yesterday it was decided to place property valued at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in charge of the \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in charge of the vate building or office, or at the entrance land department of the Central Pacific road of any public or private building or office. for disposal. The Pacific Improvement Com- or at the entrance or in, on or around any pany and the Southern Pacific, although organized under different charters are practically one and the same, as the stock of both corporations is now owned in great

part by the same persons. The sale will include considerably over not. Also included in the list are 125 townsites, comprising such places as Reno, Truckee, Herning, Williams, Montague, Mercedes and others on the lines of the Southern Pacific and its branches. The great Hotel Del Monte at Montere will also probably be placed on the market. The property at Monterey comprises 14,000 acres. Pacific Grove and El Carmelo, near Monterey, and the big hotel at Castle

THE DEMOCRATIC QUORUM.

Craigs, near Mount Shasta, will be sold.

Personal Appeals Being Made Democratic Senators.

ize that the time is approaching when it crowd, obstruct or incommode the said foot will be necessary for them to maintain a pavement of flag footway, or the entrance quorum in the Senate and be prepared to transact business with but little assistance from the republican side of the chamber. and have reinforced the official letter of notification to their members sent out by in the summer of 1878, and we arranged cratic Senators. Republican Senators do not admit in so many words that they will ceedings will be that they shall be allowed to discuss the merits of the bill and its various provisions as the general importance of the subject may render proper, and that this may be done within reasonable hours. They admit generally that if the democrats attempt to enforce unusual hours or to rewill resist such an effort in any way that the rules may justify, which probably means that there will be frequent motions to adbers are losing interest in the proceedings Even if Senator Harris' motion to extend the arrangement would be good for this week only, so that it would appear probable that the interesting stage of the proceedings will be reached next week. There are fewer than half a dozen democratic Senators now absent from the city, and these, with one or two eventions. with one or two exceptions, are expected

CALM AT HEADQUARTERS THE ODD FELLOWS

An Air of Mystery Where Redstone Awaite the Coxey Army.

No Substantial Money Encouragement Yet Received, but the Coxey Adherents Expect a Generous Response.

The usual atmosphere of duliness today pervaded Rechabites' Hall, where the Washington contingent of Coxey's commonweal holds forth, and it was surcharged, as is customary, with an amount of mystery sufficient to make uninitiated visitors believe that Citizen Redstone, Secretary Mayer and Treasurer Maltby really knew something of great portent regarding things that may happen when the so-called indus-

trial army reaches Washington. "Un-known" Smith, accompanied by "Cheeky" Childs, his secretary, was an early visitor, and the former appeared to be very indignant at the published intimation that he was collecting money for the commonweal and devoting it to his own private purposes. He made sundry terrible threats about suits for damages which he would institute against the newspapers, and looked at the expense of such a proceeding with the air of a millionaire, remarking that it only cost and devoting it to his own private purposes.

of a millionaire, remarking that it only took
\$10 to bring a suit, anyhow.
Citizen Redstone divided his time between
the hall and the Capitol. He announced
that several companies of men would be
organized tomorrow and started off to join
Coxey at Rockville or Gaithersburg, and
that recruiting would be industriously kept
up from now until the army entered Washwhich is represented as caring nothing as to who manages Samoa so long as the rights of the United States under the Berlin treaty are continued.

Color is given to this assertion by United.

that recruiting would be industriously kept up from now until the army entered Washington. He called at the National Hotel to see Citizen George Francis Train, but in treaty are continued.

Color is given to this assertion by United. cise, and consequently Citizen Redstone was unable to swap patriotic views with the man who knows it alf.

Hopeful About Money.

It is amusing to see the diplomatic air of secrecy with which Treasurer Maltby envelops himself when he is asked how the subscriptions are coming in from sympathizers who desire to substantially show their appreciation of the Coxey movement. He said that while none had been collected so far, there were many promises being made, and that tomorrow when the blank books, which will show authority on the part of their possessors to receive sub part of their possessors to receive subscrip-tions of money or food, are printed, the members of the public comfort committee would start out on a vigorous campaign, and he believed their efforts would meet with

ery much success.

The committee on parades and demonstra The committee on parades and demonstration called on the District Commissioners today, and Mr. Maltby had a big official envelope, which he said contained the opinion of the Commissioners, as well as certain requests they had made. He refused to make the contents of the document public. The hall is freely decorated with announcements of George Francis Train's lecture, and the tables on the platform are littered with psychic literature emanating lecture, and the tables on the platform are littered with psychic literature emanating from the Madison square philosopher, which is being eagerly read by the five sympa-thizers with the movement who have been steady and loyal occupants of the head-quarters since they were opened three

### THE APPLICATION DENIED.

Can't Hold a Public Meeting on the Streets to Solicit Funds for Coxey. The application of the sympathizers of Coxey, to hold a public meeting on the streets of Washington, for the purpose of collecting funds for the support of his followers, has been denied by the Commis-

When the application was received it was sent to Maj. Moore for report. The latter, however, made no recommendation other than quoting the law relative to such meet-

When the board met this afternoon, the subject was called up for discussion. It did not take the Commissioners long to make up their minds. They unanimously rejected the application on the ground that they had no general power to grant permits of that character. The following is their letter in

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1894. Messrs. J. A. De Witt and others:

Gentlemen: The Commissioners have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of April 23, 1894, in which, honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of April 23, 1894, in which, referring to a mass meeting held April 21 for the purpose of providing provisions and comfort for the bands of the unemployed who are now marching to the national capital, you state as follows:

"The undersigned were appointed a committee to wait upon your honorable body."

mittee to wait upon your honorable body and ask permission to hold meetings from the 'tally-ho coach' (the use of which has Thursday and Friday evenings of this week at 7th and Pennsylvania avenue northwest; also for a mass meeting in front of the court house and corner of 7th and Pennsylvania avenue on Saturday evening

"The object of these meetings is to in-terest the public in contributing provisions and clothing, etc., to the bands aforemen-

The Commissioners have carefully sidered this matter and are convinced that they have no power under the law to grant the permits requested. The act of Congress approved July 29, 1892, entitled, "An act for the preservation of public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia," section 6, provides as

son or persons within the District of Co-lumbia to congregate and assemble at the corners of any of the streets or avenues or in any street, avenue or alley, road or highway or on the foot pavements or flag footways of any street or avenue or at the entrance or on the steps, cellar doors, porches or porticoes of any public or prior any other public or private inclosure within the said District, and be engaged in loud or bolsterous talking, or to insult or make rude or obscene comments or re-marks or observations on persons passing by the same, or in their hearing or to so crowd, obstruct or incommode the said foot pavement or flag footway, or the entrance into or out of such church, public or private dwelling, city hall, Executive Mansion, Capitol or such public inclosure, square or alley, highway or road as to prevent the free and uninterrupted passage

thereof, under a penalty of not more than \$25 for each and every such offense. The Commissioners have no general power Columbia, or in front of the city hall, and it will be apparent to the members of your committee that the issuance of the permit requested would be in direct violation of the last clause of said section, which makes unlawful for such assemblages "to so into or out of any such church, public or private dwelling, city hall," etc. In other words, the act of Congress posi-

tively forbids such meetings at the places named, and the Commissioners have no named, and the Commissioners authority to issue such a permit.

JOHN W. ROSS, President Board of Commissioners, D. C. AN EDITOR'S SUICIDE.

#### T. E. Yarboro Shoots Himself in Front of Providence Hospital.

This afternoon about 2:30 o'clock persons passing through the park in front of Provdence Hospital were startled at hearing the report of a pistol shot, and, going in the direction of where the shot was heard. several persons were shocked at the sight of a colored man lying on the grass dying from a self-inflicted wound in the head. The man was well dressed and bore out-ward evidence of refinement. Beside him was the pistol, from which

smoke was rising. A telephone message sent to the fifth po-lice station brought out the patrol wagon, and the suicide was dead before he reached the building.
From letters found on him the officers dis-

Business envelops, on which was printed the man's picture, were the means by which the police fully identified him.

A Notable Anniversary Celebrated Today.

## AN IMPOSING STREET PARADE

A Beautiful Day and a Successful Demonstration.

EXERCISES THIS EVENING

Today the Odd Fellows of the District are celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the order in America. They are favored with fine weather and the parade this afternoon made an imposing display, pleasing as a pageant, and impressive as evidencing the membership and importance in the District of the great benevolent order, the foundations for which were laid in a small room in an humble tavern in Baltimore by Thomas Wildey and his asso-

The general program for the celebration was divided into three parts, the parade which moved at 2 o'clock; formal exercises



at the close of the parade in Convention Hall and a reception and hop in the same

hall tonight. The day could hardly have been a more perfect one, even had it been made to or-der. Long before the hour named for the start, 2 o'clock, great crowds of people assembled in the neighborhood of the starting point, the Peace monument, while along almost the entire line of the march the streets were thronged by people attracted

streets were thronged by people attracted by notice of the parade.

Owing to the delightful weather, the num-ber in line was much larger than was an-ticipated, and it was estimated that at least 2,000 men or more paraded. It was 2:30 be-fore the word "March" was given, and the parade then moved off as detailed above. For the most part the men in line observed the request that they wear dark clothes and high hats, and that observance produced an effect most pleasing.

The Order of Parade. The parade, which began to form in the vicinity of the Peace monument at 1:80 o'clock, under command of the grand marshal, Dr. T. J. Jones, was arranged in four divisions, under the escort of the Waslington Light Infantry Corps and the cantons. The divisions were formed as follows: First division, place of rendezvous west side 2d street northwest, right resting on



Pennsylvania avenue-Central, No.1; Wash

No. 21; Salem, No. 22; Mt. Pleasant, No. 23; Takoma, No. 24; Brookland, No. 25; Langdon, No. 26. Marshal first division,

Langdon, No. 26. Marshal first division, Dr. Edgar A. Brooks.
Second division, formed on east side of 2d street northwest, left resting on Pennsylvania avenue—Friendship, No. 12; Covenant, No. 13; Mechanics', No. 18; Federal City, No. 20. Marshal second division, Chas. E. Tribby.
Third division, formed on 3d street south of Pennsylvania avenue, west side of Botanical Gardens—Columbian Encampment, Magenenu Encampment, Mt. Nebo Encampment, Fred. D. Stuart Encampment. Marshal of third division, T. Edward Clark, jr.

Fourth division, formed on 8d stre of Pennsylvania avenue, head of line at Pennsylvania avenue. This division was composed of carriages and mounted escort, the carriages containing past grand mas-ters, past grand patriarchs and other dis-



inguished Odd Fellows and members of the The line of march was west from the Peace monument by way of Pennsylvania avenue to the Executive Mansion, where the President reviewed the line, thence ea via New York avenue to Convention Hall. At Convention Hall.

The exercises at Convention Hall at 3:30 consist of an overture by the Marine Band, song, "America," by the choir, under the direction of Prof J. A. Roeder of the Eastern Presbyterian Church choir: prayer. Rev. Thomas C. Easton; solo, Miss Dorothy Byrd Rogers; introductory remarks, Grand Master Wood; address, Senator John Mar-tin, P. G. M.; solo; address, Second Con-troller C. H. Mansur, P. G. M.; song, by

In the evening a reception will be held in Convention Hall from 7:30 to 9:15, when



covered that the man was T. E. Yarboro, dancing will commence. The evening exditor of the Southern Appeal of Atlanta. As soon, however, as the news was realized there was a loud burst of applause, and men cheered wildly, while battered caps and hats filled the air.

News was also received here this evening that bloodshed had followed the capture of the bloodshed had followed the capture of the bloodshed had followed the capture of the police fully identified him.

His body is at the fine man's picture, were the means by which the police fully identified him.

His body is at the hospital, This evening unless friends of the dead man appear and claim the body, the remains of the unfortunate man will be removed to the morgue.

Reception committee—Grand Master J. H.

Island, Cal., yesterday for Port Townsend to join the Berning sea fleet. The Detroit arrived at Norfolk today and will be dock-like the police fully identified him.

His body is at the hospital, This evening unless friends of the dead man appear and claim the body, the remains of the unfortunate man will be removed to the morgue.

Reception committee—Grand Master J. H.

Island, Cal., yesterday for Port Townsend to join the Berning sea fleet. The Detroit arrived at Norfolk today and will be dock-like police fully identified him.

His body is at the hospital, This evening unless friends of the dead man appear and claim the body, the remains of the unfortunate man will be removed to the morgue.

Settlement of the man's picture, were the means by which the police fully identified him.

His body is at the hospital, This evening unless friends of the dead man appear and claim the body, the remains of the body.

Island, Cal., yesterday for Port Townsend to join the Berning was also received here this evening and broke the police fully identified him.

His body is at the hospital, This evening the police fully identified him.

Thomas Tontels fell in front of the Central Union Mission last evening and broke the police fully identified him.

The Columbia at League Island, Cal., yesterday for Port Townsend to prove the man's picture, were the means by which the police fully ident Reception committee-Grand Master J. H.

Sanderson, Miss A. M. Duvall, Mrs. V. Kessler, Mrs. M. I. Nicholson, Miss N. E. Pearson, Miss E. V. Sparo, Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. C. R. Schutt, Mrs. E. H. Harner, Miss Annie Wilkins and Miss A. M. Lomax.

The Scor committee will consist of Floor

Annie Wilkins and Miss A. M. Lomax.
The floor committee will consist of Floor
Director W. E. Clapp, Thomas J. Jones, D.
Wolff, C. W. Leannarda, J. J. Cherry, H. C.
Given, L. W. Boody, W. D. Coleman, A. B.
Clark, W. F. Gude, J. I. Brown, C. H. Gladden, W. P. Pixley, W. H. Klopfer, Charles
Campbell, William Musser, D. C. Morrison,



C. F. Trotter, A. Frey, J. C. Wilson, Wm. Berger, W. E. Blocker, W. N. Fisher, A. J. Schippert, J. H. Van Houten, W. Quinn, R. F. Crist, C. E. Bartlett, J. H. Halford, S. Cottrell, jr., Charles Mullen, E. E. Barton, R. B. Slee, J. W. Watson, R. Fulkerson, W. H. Schlosser and R. F. Wales.

Convention Hall has been handsomely decorated for the exercises this afternoon and the entertainment tonight under the direction of a committee, of which Mr. John B. Ward is chairman.

Mr. John B. Ward is chairman. The arrangements for the music for the parade were in charge of a committee, of which Mr. H. C. Given was chairman.

NESTOR OF THE ORDER. Col. Tait Became an Odd Fellow Nearly Sixty Years Ago.

Col. James A. Tait is the oldest initiated Odd Fellow living in this jurisdiction, having been initiated in Washington Lodge, No. 6, December 20, 1836, and he still remains an active member of that lodge. At the time of his initiation there were not many members of the order in this city. Washington Lodge at that time met in a room over Walker & Kemble's stable, on C street, where Havenner's bakery now is, and afterward a room in the city hall was occupied, and then the lodge went to 7th street. Col. and then the lodge went to 7th street. Col.

Tait was introduced in the lodge by the
late Capt. W. W. Moore, and the late John
C. McKelden was conductor. During his
earlier days Col. Tait was a regular attendant at all the meetings, but lately, because of his advanced age, he has been
obliged to deny himself the pleasure. He
is a Washingtonian, having been born here



in 1814. When but eleven years old he joined the old Columbia Fire Company as torch bearer and continued in active service in the line of protecting the city from fire for a number of years, at one time being one of the District fire commissioners, and he is now an honorary member of the He has also served the District as canal commissioner, and during the construction of the Capitol he held the position of receiver of materials, under Gen. Meigs, and at this time was a member of the head of

Besides acting for his native city in these capacities, he also did duty for his country during the war. After he was in the three months' service, he assisted in the organization of a three years' regiment and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Harper's Ferry, South Mountain and Antietam. Before this, however, he commanded three companies of the old National Guard, wearing gray uniforms, and as such he was selected by Gen. Stone for duty at the Cap-itol when President Lincoln was inaugu-

Just before the war ended he was sent south as far as Nashville as special agent of the quartermaster general to look after accounts, and after the last gun had been fired, he went to Montgomery, Ala., where he remained a short while, and then returned home. Upon his return he accepted a clerkship in the quartermaster general's office and remained there until he was appointed magistrate and notary public. He pointed magistrate and notary public. He has been a magistrate for a number of years. On account of ill-health Col. Tait was not able to participate in today's cele-

### THE TARIFF RILL

A Policy Agreed on by the Senate Finance Committee.

The democratic members of the Senate

committee on finance held a meeting today for the purpose of conferring over the proposed changes in the tariff bill, which have been under consideration for several days past. Secretary Carlisle was before the committee. The conference was con-

who derive their income from corporations or business partnerships, and other changes have also been made which, it is believed, will satisfy the opponents of this feature without abandoning the effort to secure legislation in this direction.

There is good reason, also, for believing that amendments to warry of the company of the control of the con

that amendments to many of the schedules have been agreed to. Secretary Carlisle is in sympathy with the efforts of the committee to obtain a bill that will surely pass by a party vote, and there is good reason for

### DISTRICT IN CONGRESS The Episcopal Cathedral.

Mr. Heard, by request, has introduced a bill in the House providing that the act of 1893 incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Cathredral foundation shall in respect of the powers of the corporators and of the trustees therein named be deemed and construed to mean that when the board of trustees therein provided for shall have been duly chosen by the corporators the board shall succeed to and exercise all the powers of the corporation of whatever name provisions and limitations of that act.

Reported by Silsby & Co., Bankers and Brokers:

Stock of Sugar Trust Goes Above

THE FEATURE IN THE STREET TODAY

Favorable Tariff Legislation Confidently Expected.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, April 26.-The opening of to-

day's stock market was dull and irregular. London cables reflected a 1-4 per cent reduction in the price of St. Paul and Nashville, with the balance of the list about on a parity with our closing. The sentiment of the room was a trifle more hopeful than yesterday, and the short interest is now regarded as the sure source of an early rally. Manhattan was the most conspicuous of the railroad group, opening at an advance of 7-8 per cent, and taking on an additional -2 per cent during the morning

The Grangers moved about idly within 1-2 point of initial figures and attracted little attention

Yesterday's flurry in Chicago Gas gave way to more conservative trading this morning, the price again being well sustained.

Sugar was the feature of the day and monopolized the bulk of the trading. Openirg at 98 1-4, the price was marked up to 100 1-8 on transactions involving the exchange of many thousand shares. movement is attributed to the sudden conmovement is attributed to the sudden conversion of a prominent bear operator, who found himself operating on a theory, to which he was practically the only subscriber. Insiders are not over-pleased with today's advance, as it interferes somewhat with the part assigned to the stock in the settlement of tariff differences. The manipulation proved unequal to the general demand, however, and the price was, after a hard struggle, forced above par.

The tariff schedule is no longer entitled to the distinction of an unknown quantity, as it is understood by those most interested that the tax on sugar is to be the chief

that the tax on sugar is to be the chief source of revenue, assisted by the various source of revenue, assisted by the various provisions of the income tax. From present indications the Senate must adopt both these provisions or neither. With so much assumed and with the company's known capacity for earning under favorable conditions today's advance is regarded as only a step in the direction of higher prices. It is quite probable, however, that a reaction will follow today's advance and an opportunity be given to buy some cheap stock 1 or 2 per cent under par.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported o; Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80

Chicago, B. and Q., Chic. and Northwes 

Washington Stock Exchange

58, 118 bid. District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year Fun 108 bid. 30-year Funding 68, gold. 116 bid. stock currency 7s, 1991, 119 bid. Wate corrency 7s, 1903, 125 bid. 3.65s, Fundi

days past. Secretary Carlisle was before the committee. The conference was concluded a few minutes after 12 o'clock.

There is no room for doubt that the committee agreed upon a policy with reference to the tariff bill, but it has so far been impossible to obtain particulars, as all parties to the conference are very reticent as to the proceedings. The few words which have been dropped on the floor of the Senate indicate that a compromise has been arranged and ratified with the discontented Senators, which, the friends of the bill think, will insure its passage. They evidently count upon receiving not only the total vote of the democratic side of the chamber, but the hearty support of the entire party in pushing the bill to a final vote.

It is known that some changes in the income tax were agreed to, and it is also known that this part of the bill in some shape will be retained. It has been altered so as not to discriminate against persons who derive their income from corporations or business partnerships, and other changes have also been made which, it is believed, will satisfy the opponents of this feature legislation in this direction.

Miscelianeous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s. 1st. 137 bid. 139 asked. Metropolitan Railroad 6s. 26. 26. 26. 26. 101 bid. 139 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s. 26. 26. 103 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s. series B. 116 bid. Wa asked. Columbia, 60 bid. Belt, 25 bid. Eckington, 30 bid.
Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, \*46½ bid, 47 asked. Georgetown Gas, 50 bid. United States Electric Light, 126 bid, 127 asked. Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 42 bid. Franklin, 45 bid, 50 asked. Metropolitan, 70 bid. Corcoran, 60 bid. Potomac, 75 bid, 85 asked. Arlington, 150 bid. German American, 165 bid. National Union, 13 bid, 19 asked. Columbia, 13½ bid, 14 asked. Riggs, 6½ bid, 7 asked. People's, 5½ bid. Lincoln, 7½ bid, 8% asked. Columbia Title, 7 b'd. Washington Title, 5 bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 112 bid, 120 asked. Columbia Title, 7 b'd. Washington Title, 5 bid.

Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 35 bid, 48 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, 49½ bid, 51 asked. American Graphophone, 4½ bid, 4½ bid, 51 asked. Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market, 14 bid, 17 asked. Great Falls Ice, 140 bid, 160 usked. Bull Run Panorama, 15 bid. Washington Nrick Machine, 100 bid. Inter-Ocean Building, 100 asked. \*Ex. Dividend.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—Flour dull and changed—receipts, 6,266 barrels; shipments, barrels; sales, 150 barrels. Wheat stendyousness; stock, 334,725 busness; sales, 9,000 duan-els-southern corn by sample, 60,0625; do, 60 grade, 59,662, Oats strong—No. 2 white western 41a4115; No. 2 mixed western, 38a385; stock 59,846 bushels. Rye dull—receipts, 600 bushels stock, 17,281 bushels. Hay stendy—good to choice timothy, \$14,500\$15,09. Grain freights quiet and unchanged. Other articles steady and unchanged.

Range of the Thermomete